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TO THE VOTERS OF
CABARRUS AND STANLY COUNTIES.

WHIG AD VALOREM.

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, and invest the Legislature with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.—*Thirteenth Resolution of the Opposition platform.*

DEM. AD VALOREM.

Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.—*Eleventh Resolution of the Democratic platform.*

Fellow Citizens:—I find I cannot meet with you, in all probability, at several of the principal tax-gatherings. The Sheriffs of the two Counties have made their appointments so as to conflict both with each other and with my Courts. Under these circumstances, and especially as I am personally unknown to many of my fellow-citizens of Stanly County I deem it but just and respectful to submit to you in this form, as briefly as I can, my views on the important question of Taxation, involved in the present canvass. There is no other, comparable to this in magnitude, which demands your attention.

Let us advert a moment to the state of the question. It is very important for you to clearly understand the precise issue in dispute, as it will serve to put aside a great deal of frivolous matter with which a discussion of the subject is usually encumbered. It is *not*, then, a proposition to increase or diminish the taxes. Nobody of either party desires to raise more money than is necessary to meet the public wants and liabilities; nor have we any repudiators among us, who would be willing to raise less than is necessary for this purpose. A certain sum of money must be raised by taxation; and of course no change in the system of Revenue can either increase or diminish it; any more than if a man owed a debt, the means which he might adopt to pay it could not affect its amount.

Nor is it a question as to WHAT shall be taxed. There is a great confusion of ideas on this point. You are foretold of what *will* be taxed and of what will *not* be taxed under the proposed system of AD VALOREM, with as much confidence as if the Revenue Bill were already passed. To my mind it is strange that any man should be fool enough to think he was proving any thing for or against AD VALOREM, when he was gabbling all the while only about taxing or not taxing particular articles. We know what must be taxed under any system. It is the PROPERTY of the State that must ever be the main source of public revenue.—It needs no prophet to tell us that. You may get something from circuses, privileges, licenses and the like—but it is all as the dust of the balances compared to what the PROPERTY of our citizens must contribute. Some States have public lands or other funds to relieve their people—but North Carolina has no such resource.

The real issue now stands out. It is purely a question concerning the MODE of taxation. We differ about the manner of doing a thing which all agree must be done. A given amount must be raised for the Treasury—that is admitted. It must be raised chiefly out of the property of the State—that is also admitted. How shall it be raised? that is the disputed point. How shall the PROPERTY of the State be taxed? that is the question, which is addressed to your intelligence in the present canvass. To this question each of the political parties has given a different answer, to which I beg your attention.

Before I come, however, to state the positions of parties on this question, you may inquire whether there really be any occasion for changing our present mode of taxation? Put politics aside, and you will scarcely find two opinions among well-informed men on this point. In spite of the prejudice with which partizan zeal and attachment invest the subject, even the Democrats concede that the present tax-bill is so glaringly defective and unfairly burdensome, that they implore us not to take it as the best they will do if they are only continued in power. Especially has the Democracy of Cabarrus spoken out on the necessity for a change in our revenue policy. At a Democratic meeting held on Tuesday of last January Court, over which Col. Coleman presided, it was resolved, with one accord, "that our present revenue system is unjust, oppressive, and imperatively demands a change." And accordingly the delegates from this County in the Democratic State Convention last March, cast the vote of Cabarrus for AD VALOREM. With the Democracy, therefore, of this County (unless indeed they meanly eat their own words) I have no controversy. Many of them, I rejoice to believe, in contempt of party leaders and machinery, will go bravely forward and vote for the change, which they resolved was so imperatively demanded. But for fear some of them may be inclined "to turn their backs upon themselves," let me beg them calmly to consider a few facts and figures touching the inequalities of our present tax-bill.

Look on the following table, containing some of the principal items from which Revenue is derived, with the aggregate values and amounts paid by each: (Compt's Report, 1859.)

Slave property,	worth	$2[illegible],000,000,	paid	$118,330
Land,	"	98,172,933,	"	191,980
Money at interest,	"	31,648,311,	"	76,963
Merchant's Capital,	"	13,672,800,	"	65,564
Riding Vehicles,	"	1,911,257,	"	19,113
Income of Labor,	"	1,352,795,	"	12,027

Now observe, first, generally, how as each of these items depreciates in value, it sustains proportionably a heavier weight of taxation—not unlike a huge building set upon a wooden foundation. What is such a system but compelling the weak to bear the burdens of the strong? What is its tendency but to make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Where will it end, if persevered in, but in the prostration of all our feebler industrial interests?

Observe, again, more particularly, the inequalities among these items.—The aggregate slave property of the State, you perceive, is taxed less than 6 cents on the $100 worth—the landed property at 20 cents on the same amount. So that land pays more than three times as high a rate as slaves. Besides, you must remember that, under our Constitution, considerably more than half of the slaves in number and not far short of half in value, pay no tax at all, while land from the start and of whatever quality, is taxed according to value. To illustrate the practical difference: here are two men, one owns a piece of land worth $500: by his own labor he puts improvements on it, which appreciate its value to $1000. The State makes haste to send the tax-gatherer after him to compel him to pay on this enhanced value—the products of his own labor. The other man owns, say, a negro woman or two, giving birth to children and thus adding every year or so, one or two hundred dollars to his wealth; but the State waits a long time before she comes and reckons with *him* for this constantly increasing wealth. She gives him twelve years before he is asked even to return a cent of it for taxation. Let me remind the landholders of this Senatorial District, who own no slaves, that the outrageous inequality of which I have offered an illustration, is continually going on, in ever-varying proportions, all around them throughout the State. How long will they suffer it?

But is it much better as between those who are both landholders and slaveholders? Here are two men, worth each $25,000 in land and slaves—one has $15,000 in slaves and $10,000 in land—the other $15,000 in land and $10,000 in slaves. Every body would say that they ought to pay the same amount of taxes, and under *ad valorem* they would do so. How is it now? At the present rates of 6 cents on slaves and 20 on land, one would pay $36 on his property and the other $29—difference of seven dollars, for no reason that is worth a two-pence.

But we hear a great deal about the taxation of slaves for county purposes. This is one of the trump cards against Equal Taxation. And certainly when we recollect that the revenue for county police is derived solely from the land and the polls, and that slaves are as much interested in the maintenance of that police as land, we should look for something like equality between real estate and the black poll in raising County revenue. What is the fact? Take Cabarrus County, where real estate is assessed at $1,755,264, and slave property is quite as valuable. Land will pay this very year, in the aggregate, for County purposes, $5,272 97 and slaves $1,732 80. Is that any approach to equality? Putting State and County taxes together, every thousand dollars worth of land in Cabarrus will drop into the tax-box, at the next circuit of the Sheriff, five dollars whilst a taxable slave worth that or more will pay two dollars. I suspect things are as bad or worse in Stanly County. I have not, however, the facts at hand. Taking the whole State over, I find the amount borne by each species of property towards County purposes, was, in 1858, in round numbers, for land $343,000, and for slaves $125,000.

Thus we see that slave property is doing very little more for the County Treasury than it is for the State Treasury; and for the reason that the same constitutional obligation, which binds together the white head and the black head as with a chain, lies alike upon the Justices and the Legislature.

I have compared at some length, the taxes upon these two kinds of property because they constitute our chief sources of wealth and revenue, and it is especially important to secure equality between them.

But they present by no means the only or most glaring instances of inequality in the tax-bill. Take the tax on LABOR, for example, which is one per cent. on the income. You see at once, that a clerk in a store, or a working man in a shop, who earns $500, pays more into the Treasury than a slave-holder on six taxable negro fellows, that bring him in one-thousand or twelve hundred dollars annually. Upon what principle, too, is it that LABOR is taxed more than four times as high as *money at interest*? The capitalist has a bond well secured for one thousand dollars, and pays the State thereon two dollars and forty cents. The laborer earns one thousand dollars by the sweat of his face, and the State takes ten dollars of it. The capitalist has something laid up for a rainy day: The laborer, at the end of the year, finds his little income all gone to feed his wife and children. Their very bread and meat is taxed—I give the Democratic party joy of this admirable contrivance for the benefit of the laboring classes.

Equally oppressive is the tax upon merchandise. It is imposed upon all *purchases*, no matter how often made or whether for cash or upon credit. What is the effect of such a tax but to drive out of the business enterprising men of small means, who have to operate upon the money or credit of their friends? Is it not a device to exalt the wealthy merchant over his poorer rival? How much more sensible it would be to tax the capital employed at an *ad valorem* rate, which would place all upon an equality!

This tax is levied, besides, at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent upon purchases of ordinary goods—1½ per cent on clothing—5 per cent. on liquor bought in the State and 10 per cent. on foreign liquor. Now take a case for illustration: Suppose a merchant has made this spring a purchase of seven-thousand dollars worth, as follows: six-thousand dollars worth of ordinary goods—five hundred dollars worth of clothing, five-hundred dollars worth of liquors—of which one-half has been bought in the State and the other half out of it. What tax does he pay? Just seventy-five dollars on that purchase, or more than 1 per cent. *He* would pay, did I say? I should rather have said the *consumers*. It must be so. No man will submit to such a per cent on his purchases without taking account of it in his sales. And when we consider how this tax reaches out its hundred arms and fastens on all that we eat and drink and wear—how the rich are able to avoid it by purchasing for themselves in the large cities, while the poor must buy from the retailer at home—consider this, and tell me whether our merchants and their customers have not good reason to thank Democracy and take courage?

I could extend these remarks upon the inequalities of the tax bill to any length; but it is not deemed necessary. I conclude with a single general observation. A Revenue system not securing something like equality, uniformity and simplicity, it must be conceded, is radically defective. Ours, as we have partly seen, is not only grossly unequal—but it is, besides, so complicated and involved "in a double night of darkness," that all the Revenue officers in the State can't see through it, nor do they pretend to any uniformity of practice under it. It embraces a list of articles more in number than the letters of the alphabet "twice told" over, and almost every one is taxed at a different rate and in a different way—some times specifically—some times ad valorem—some times on capital—some times on profits—some times on purchases—while slaves are taxed as white men. A part of the subjects is listed—a part unlisted—the Clerk collects the tax on some—the Sheriff on others.

Taking it altogether, I think we may all confidently affirm, with the Democracy of Cabarrus, that in such a tangled, ill-ranged system a CHANGE is imperatively demanded.

We come to consider now what that CHANGE should be. I beg each voter to read carefully over for himself the platforms of the two parties, herewith published. He will be struck with their remarkable agreement in this, that they undertake each of them, to prescribe a mode of taxing PROPERTY alone. We derive revenue from other sources, besides property—for example from *amusements*, such as circuses and other strollers, from *licenses*, such as retailers, pedlars, &c.; from *privileges*, such as Banks, &c. But neither party has pretended to lay down any rule with respect to amusements, licenses or privileges. *Property* and *property* alone is alluded to by them. Now what is the just inference from this omission? Why evidently that the mode of taxing such things is to remain unaltered. To argue that because they are in favor of taxing property, therefore, they are against taxing circuses and the like, is just the same as to say, that because a man thinks it right to whip his child, therefore he is opposed to whipping his servant at all. It would be wise, indeed, to suit your manner of taxing, as well as that of whipping, to the nature of the particular subject. Nor because you favor the application of one rule to property, are you thereby concluded to apply the same rule to amusements or privileges, which are not property—for this would be to absurdly argue, because a man thought it well to feed his child with a spoon, therefore he was for feeding his pigs in the same way. At any rate it must be manifest to all who can understand the English language, that every argument, drawn from the Whig platfoom, to the effect that we do not intend to tax amusements, licenses and privileges, or that we intend to tax them like property, comes as near home to the Democrats as it does to us. There is not a word more in one platform than in the other, touching such subjects; but I do not think it would be reasonable or honest to charge on that account, that either party meant to exempt them altogether or to tax them as property.

Let us now go back a little way and renew the real question here—the only question to which parties have spoken—*how* should the *property* of the State be taxed? ACCORDING TO VALUE, say the Whigs. That answer drives the centre. It is straightforward and can't be misunderstood.—But it is unconstitutional at present to tax all property according to value. That is so. The Constitution puts a limitation on the power of the Legislature in respect to taxing slaves and slaves only, requiring those over 12 and under 50 years of age to pay neither more nor less than the white poll. Therefore, say the Whigs, "We recommend a convention on the federal basis for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property MAY be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." Our proposition, then, is simply, to amend the Constitution so as to put every species of property, with the single exception of home products, on an equal footing before the Legislature in respect to taxation. Not to tax *every thing*, as Democrats falsely assert, but to give the Legislature the same power over slaves as it now has over our other possessions, and to define the principle upon which it shall proceed in taxing every kind of property. We do not distrust the people, speaking through their representatives, in the matter of taxation—especially when their hand is held back, by an equal constitutional provision, from pressing harder upon one species of property than another. We are willing that our slaves shall take pot-luck with our land, our riding vehicles, our merchandise, and (if Democrats will have it so) with even our household and kitchen platter. It is not possible for me to make our position plainer.

There are some men who can look at no public measure but through a mean personal selfishness. There are others who can see no truth, though it be as clear as the light of heaven at noon, that makes against their own party creed. To such of either sort, I have not a word to say. To all of nobler mould and more enlarged views, I would urge, what can be juster in a State than the principle of taxation which we propose? Can any thing be more simple, uniform and equal in its operation? Suppose our proposition carries, and the Legislature comes to frame a tax-bill under it, what will be done so far as the property of our citizens is concerned? After exempting a certain amount for each taxpayer, nothing will remain but to fix the rate pet cent, which must be laid on the other property in order to raise the desired revenue. What the amount of this exemption should be, is a matter of detail, which must be determined upon a full knowledge of the average condition of our people and the exigencies of the Treasury.

Maryland, Georgia, Texas and other States, which have adopted the *ad valorem* system, have fixed on various amounts. But whatever may be done in this particular, the operation of the system is still uniform and equal. For if a man have not the specific amount of the exemption, he pays nothing on property, but only on his head. If he have more, he pays on the excess alone.

The thing which should concern us first and most is to secure an amendment of the Constitution so that the Legislature may tax every species of property according to this just rule. It is folly to be wrangling over what shall be exempted or what taxed until we have procured the recognition of this great principle. Can it be possible that one class of property holders should be willing to retain or seek to acquire a Constitutional protection against oppressive taxation, which is not enjoyed equally by other classes? What must be the effect? Let me give you a homely illustration. Suppose a half dozen of you undertake to carry a heavy log. If all stand squarely up to the work, each man according to his strength, why the log goes right where you want it, and nobody is over-burdened. But if one or two can manage, while making a great ado, really to do next to nothing, of course an undue proportion is thrown upon the others, and it cannot be long before the excessive weight will tell upon them. Here, fellow citizens, you have the practical effects at once of the present system of *ad valorem*. In the one case, certain property holders are notoriously allowed to stoop from the burden of the public debt. In the other, every man will be compelled to bear that burden in proportion to his ability: the rich, according to their riches; the poor, according to their poverty. But I am told these are mere catch-words. They are no such thing. They express with critical exactness the very object which we have in view.

You ask now, perhaps, what effect *ad valorem* will have upon reducing your taxes? This question, as I have stated, is wide of the issue. The aim of *ad valorem* is not to make one man pay more and another man pay less; but to equalize the taxes between them, so that neither will pay more than his due share. Since, however, you ask the question, it may as well be answered. Upon the supposition that the Treasury will require no more revenue under *ad valorem* than it does now, it must be evident at a glance that the effect will be to lower the taxes on ninety out of every hundred taxpayers. I need not trouble you with figures and calculations, though I have them at hand. Test the thing in this way: Suppose there be a church, of which fifty of you are members. Your preacher needs $400 a year, and wants no more. You raise it, but with pretty hard work. Suppose, further, you get an addition of a dozen to your membership, and every one of them a rich man, bringing with him a liberal free-will offering into the church treasury. Do you ask me what is the effect? Why, of course the rate upon each of you is reduced for the preacher's support, and, if need be, you have to spare for other useful purposes of the congregation. Now there are in the State, at least, 180,000 slaves, worth at a fair valuation $70,000,000, that don't pay one cent of taxes—the remaining 150,000, worth $130,000,000, are taxed indeed—but in no just proportion to other property or to their value. These slaves are in the hands of rich men, a large majority of whom, I am persuaded, are willing to have them rated like other property. Whatever is raised, therefore, under *ad valorem*, from this immense capital, must come in relief of land, merchandise, &c. Observe, too, that this effect is produced, not as Democrats tell you, by taking it off of land, for example, and putting it on slaves, but simply by equalizing the taxes on each; by making, in other words, that which before paid little or nothing, come up to the proportion required of other property.

And this is the system, fellow-citizens, which is to bring the tax-gatherer down on the trivialities of our homes and our farms; on our tin-cups and pewter spoons! Raw heads and bloody bones, wherewith to affright children! Just as if a man, jointly bound with another for a debt of $1000, is working his little piece of land to death in the effort to pay it. A friend shows him unmistakeably that his co-obliger is concealing abundant means to pay one half of it, and offers him assistance in the attempt; but the stark fool turns away from his friend and says, "No! never! If I look for any relief from that quarter, the Sheriff will surely come and not only take my land, but won't leave me even a poor man's dowry."

I would not have you to forget the concluding words of our platform—"*with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.*" There is avowed a blessed policy for North Carolina, if we can get it thoroughly rooted and grounded in her fiscal legislation—a policy which, by imparting new vigor to the arm of home industry, will at once relieve and stimulate the productions of the plough, the loom and the anvil. It is the old Whig doctrine of discrimination in favor of our own products and our own labor against all outsiders. The Democrats prate flippantly enough about it now; but don't every body see that they are ploughing all the while with our heifer? There is not a word about discrimination for anybody or anything in their platform; and we know that the teachings of the Southern Democracy are bitterly hostile to the doctrine.

We turn now to the answer given by the Democratic party to the question, *how* should *property* be taxed? I am not sure that I understand our Democratic friends here. In one respect, indeed, they have not left us to doubt or mistake. They are opposed to any "constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust." They are opposed to taxing slaves any otherwise than as persons. This is all very plain. But when they come to tell us what they are *for*, they are not so clear, and there is a dispute even among themselves. I have turned their platform over and over, looked at it this way and that way, read it backwards and forwards, and I can make nothing out of it but this: that while they are opposed to disturbing the constitutional basis of revenue in regard to slaves, they favor, at the same time, the taxation of all other property according to value. They certainly aim to get as near equality as they can. They say so. They expressly declare that taxation ought to be 'so adjusted as to bear as *equally* as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property.' Now *ad valorem* is equality. It bears 'as equally as practicable upon all the interests and classes of property' that it touches—fulfilling the very letter of their requirement. When they tell us they intend to get as near as practicable to a particular point, and there be an excellent highway right to it, of course they will take that way, or confess they don't mean what they say. They must, therefore, go *ad valorem* on all property but slaves, or else their answer is 'dark, ambiguous, and with double sense deluding.' Some of them, I know, in order to get out of this corner, have urged, that, though opposed to *equalizing taxation* they are in favor of *equalizing the burdens of taxation*. Will these gentlemen be pleased to quit their hair-splitting and distinguish for us plainly between this tweedledum and tweedledee? If, however, I can gather any sense at all out of such twaddle, it means that a rich man ought to be made to pay a disproportionate tax on his property, simply because it may come easier for him to do it. How are you going to measure the disproportion? How far will you carry it? Against this monstrous doctrine (if it be what they mean) I protest with uplifted hand in the name of common honesty and good government. Incorporate it into your revenue policy, and you will soon render taxation popular with those fellows who are down at heels and out at elbows. You will be invited, perhaps forced, to advance on your position, and to make the rich pay *all* the taxes, because, forsooth, they can afford to do it. You open wide the door, through the prerogative of taxation, for plundering the estates of the wealthy, under the pretext of supporting the government. It is fit to remind the advocates of this dishonest scheme of equalizing the burdens of taxation, that if some of our countrymen are poor, they are also just! They will tolerate no appeal to their sense of poverty, which does violence to their higher sense of justice. They will sanction no system of taking money from their pockets for the common defence and welfare, which does not deal equally by all according to every man's ability. Neither the rich nor the poor ought to ask for less or submit to more. But Democratic leaders may squirm as they please. There is their hand-writing; and upon every principle of fair construction, it commits them to AD VALOREM on all the various interests and classes of property, except slaves. This narrows the field of controversy to a single issue: SHALL SLAVES BE TAXED, LIKE OTHER PROPERTY, ACCORDING TO VALUE? We say they should be. The Democrats say they should not be. In regard to all other property, we agree that the principle of *ad valorem* is right and should be applied.

There, fellow-citizens, is the precise question. Judge ye! And can you fail to see that, if the slaveholder in North Carolina occupies a bad eminence now, forasmuch as he alone is protected against taxation in our Constitution, it must inevitably be tenfold worse under this proposed Democratic scheme? A slaveholder myself, I should deplore the results of its success. Can you give any good reason for believing it to be 'premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust' to tax a slave according to value; but timely, wise, safe and right to tax, in that way, the white man's labor, working by his side, at the rate of one per cent., as it is this day? Can't everybody see it will not 'lighten aught each man's peculiar load' but the slaveholder's? And what must that load be in the end? The public debt is already well nigh $9,000,000. It cannot fall far short of twice that sum by the time those great public works are completed, to which the faith of the State is pledged. Now is it possible that as slave owners we are willing to laden the shoulders of our fellow-property holders, each according to his full strength, with this grievous burden, when we scarcely touch it ourselves with one of our fingers? Think of the fairness of a scheme, *which taxes everything equally, except one hundred and eighty or ninety thousand slaves, that it don't tax at all.* So long as the seat of the evil is in the Constitution itself, it is idle, be assured, to talk of applying legislative quackery. There is no remedy but in the healing virtue of the sovereign people.

I close. I have passed right on in the line of my argument to set distinctly before you the real issue, believing that if you see that clearly there will not be any difference of opinion among you, except on the part of those who look into their pocket-books for their principles. I have not stayed to notice the worn-out and contradictious objections to taxing slaves, according to value, like other property. Those objections, indeed run all through each other and over each other, like an army in disgraceful flight. I must reserve, however, what I have to say of them until I can meet you face to face. I shall not fail then to notice a certain Address issued by E. G. Haywood & Co., which has been carted about this District, I learn, with especial diligence—a document, by the way, which has been applauded by the Black Republican press at the North for its abolition tendencies.

I cannot conclude without invoking your zealous support for Mr. Ford, our candidate for Governor—a standard bearer without fear and without reproach. The banner over him is EQUAL TAXATION! And let come what may, or let fall what may in county skirmishes, every man who loves justice should rally to him who bears that banner so nobly. Our cause must triumph in the end. To doubt it would be to doubt your intelligence. Gov. Ellis has committed himself in the meshes of his own cunning. The Democratic party has scattered itself to the four winds, so that you can't find it even with a search warrant. Its boasted nationality is clean gone. Where, under these circumstances, will the honest masses go, but to that well organized band of patriots, whose platform is *Equality at the tax-box, the Constitution of the Country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws?*

I am, fellow-citizens,
Your ob't servant,
VICTOR C. BARRINGER.
Concord, N. C., June 26, 1860.

AD VALOREM EXPLAINED
BY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. What is the *Debt of North Carolina?*

A. The State owes 8½ millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over 13½ millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over $100,000 yearly. It is certain the *taxes must soon be raised* to at least $800,000 to $900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation?

A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. What! *Slaves lightly taxed?* How do you prove that?

A. Why by the Comptroller's last Report, $203,000,000 of slave property paid only $118,330, while $38,000,000 of land paid $191,980. While land paid 20 cts. on one hundred value, slaves paid 5¾ cts. While slaves paid one dollar, land paid three dollars and fifty cents.

Q. Do I understand you to say land pays nearly *four times* as much as slaves?

A. Yes, land worth $1500 pays $8. A slave mechanic worth $1500 would be taxed 80 cts. If the slave is over 50 years or under, 12, *he would pay nothing.*

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher?

A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. What is the number of slaves in the State?

A. In 1850 there were 288,548; if they increased between 1850 and 1860 as they increased between 1840 and 1850 (17.38 per cent.) there must be now 338,548—at six hundred dollars each, worth $203,000,000.

Q. What are the number and value of slave polls, i. e. those between 12 and 50.

A. The Comptroller's Report has the number 141,913, but omits those of Edgecombe; add on these and we have not less than 152,000—worth at least $130,000,000. These one hundred and thirty millions pay only $118,330, while $38,000,000 of land pays $191,980.

Q. What are the number and value of those slaves which cannot be taxed at all by the Legislature?

A. There must be 186,000, worth say $78,000,000. These seventy-three millions can't be taxed at all, even if the State should be involved in an expensive war.

Q. But why not raise the tax on slaves between 12 and 50 so as to make up for this loss?

A. Because the Constitution does not allow that to be done without raising the tax on the white man. White men are obliged to leave their business to serve as jurors, as witnesses, to fight our battles and for other public duties. The poll-tax is high enough already, perhaps too high.

Q. But possibly slaves pay enough for *county taxes* to make up this inequality?

A. No. Land is taxed for county purposes—so are white men. In Wake county, land worth a little over $8,000,000 pays to the County and State $18,611, while slaves worth over $6,000,000 pay only $7,474. Land in Wake pays 49 cents on the $100, slaves 11 cents. A negro fellow worth $1500 pays $1 65; land worth $1500 pays $6 45 cents; *over four times as much!*

Q. Land pays four times as much as slaves! but then slaves get sick and die; does land get sick and die?

A. Yes; land gets overflowed, wears out, is attacked with drought, with worms and rust. Houses and turpen-

tine trees and fences are burnt. If land is not physicked with manure it soon dies.

Q. But young slaves can't work, don't produce anything: ought they to be taxed?

A. Why not? There were in the State, 1850, 5,453,975 acres of land improved, and 15,542,008 acres unimproved. In Wake, 161,091 improved, and 352,178 unimproved; yet all the unimproved land is taxed 20 cents on $100 value. Besides, *little negroes increase more rapidly in value than any other investment.*

Q. What is the value of land and slaves combined, and what do they pay into the Treasury?

A. The value is in round numbers $800,000,000, and they paid $305,880. An *ad valorem tax* of a little over 10 cents on $100 would bring the same amount, by which the *land tax would be diminished one-half* and a slave of the average value of $600 would pay about 60 cents.

Q. Do the *Constitutions of other Southern States* contain restrictions on taxing slaves?

A. Only two. In Tennessee, none except those between 12 and 50 can be taxed, but *they must be taxed ad valorem.* In Virginia, *all property except slaves* must be taxed according to value. Slaves over 12 years must be taxed as high as $300 worth of land, and not higher.

Q. Are there any other *inequalities under the last revenue bill?*

A. Yes, many. The following table will show some:

Slaves on $1000 value, paid		$0 57½
Taxable slaves,	" "	80
Land,	" "	2 00
Money at interest, stocks, &c.	" "	2 40
Goods bought,	" "	5 00
Clothing,	" "	15 00
Watches,	" "	10 00
Pianos,	" "	7 50
Buggies, Carryalls, &c.	"	10 000
Liquors bought out of the State,	"	100 00
" bought in the State,	" "	50 00
Studs and Jacks, (say)	"	40 00
Mechanics, &c., on their labor,	"	10 00

Mr. Holden, in the N. C. Standard of 20th June, says it was necessary for the Democratic Party to pass this very law.

Q. What! mechanics, overseers, &c., pay a heavy tax on their wages?

A. Yes; a mechanic making $500 pays $5 on his wages and 80 cents on his poll. A slave mechanic working at the same bench, making $500, would pay 80 cents only. If the slave is over 50 he *pays nothing.*

Q. I suppose, then, the white mechanic is free from all other taxes?

A. You are mistaken. Every honest merchant will admit that he charges his tax to his customers. That tax must be paid whether the goods rot on his shelves or are burnt.

Q. Does that make the price of sugar, coffee, salt, calico, and other necessaries higher?

A. Certainly. Sugar, for example, costing in Petersburg 7 or 8 cents, will be sold in Wake or Orange for 10 or 12 cents. Part of this high price is the tax.

Q. Has the Democratic party provided a remedy for this unjust system of taxation?

A. None at all. In their platform they say "they deem it the duty of the Legislature, in passing acts for raising revenue, so to adjust taxation that it shall bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, on the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State."

Q. Does this Democratic platform go for taxing hogs, ducks, chickens, &c.

A. It does. Hogs are "classes of property;" so are chickens; and the platform says it is the *duty of the Legislature* to "bear upon them."

Q. What is the meaning of the expression "within the limits of the Constitution"?

A. That taxation shall bear equally on all classes except on slaves; but taxation must not bear equally on slaves because they say "it is premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" to alter the Constitution.

Q. What remedy does the Constitutional Union Party propose?

A. They say the first thing to be done is *to alter the Constitution so as to give the Legislature the same power to tax slaves that they have to tax other property*, and then adopt the principle of ad valorem taxation, with proper discrimination.

Q. Does their Platform advocate the taxation of *all* property, such as hogs, ducks, chickens, &c.

A. No: this charge is brought to turn away the attention of the people from the two hundred millions worth of slave property. The Legislature can tax these things now if they want to, but they do not. They will never tax things so small in value that the expenses of collection will be more than the tax.

Q. But the Democrats say you intend to abolish or decrease the tax on the circus, on exhibitions, on pedlars, on licenses to retail, and such things; is that true?

A. That is not true. Such things are not taxed as property but as privileges or licenses; the Legislature will still have full power over these things. Just so all corporations, as banks, might be taxed for the exclusive privileges granted them.

Q. Will the tax on billiard tables, playing cards, bowling alleys, dirks and pistols and such articles be necessarily reduced?

A. By no means. The tax on such things is in the nature of a *police regulation* for the suppression of vice or for promoting the good order of the community. The tax is a penalty. In Tennessee *it is a crime* to wear dirks, bowie knives and pistols at all—we only impose a high tax.

Q. Would the tax on money be lowered necessarily?

A. No, if money is made to pay county taxes, it would not be lowered.

Q. Does the Constitutional Union Platform allow of discrimination?

A. Yes, in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Q. What is the effect of this?

A. The Legislature may favor our own productions, and the industry of our people, by executing some article and by laying higher taxes on foreign products and luxuries, such as Champagne, French Brandies, &c. It may be very proper and necessary to tax more heavily articles made abroad, where the purchase money is spent out of the State, than articles made here, where the money would be spent among North Carolina workmen.

Q. Have other Southern States adopted ad valorem in practice?

A. Yes, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. So have Arkansas and Missouri, though the Legislature of Arkansas exempts slaves under 5 and over 60 years old; that of Missouri exempts those under three. The provisions of the constitutions of Tennessee and Virginia have been mentioned. Except in these two States the Legislatures of *all the States* but North Carolina *have power to tax all slaves.*

For the "Iredell Express."

The Pet Lamb.

Gov. Ellis, in his speech at Newton, compared Ad Valorem to a "pet lamb," which was very dear to its owner, but was reluctantly surrendered by its young master, because it was found in a scabby division of a flock of sheep His speech, from beginning to end, was based on false premises and designed to deceive his hearers, and I was surprised to see how low an estimate he put upon the intelligence of the people. His design, to deceive the people and induce them to reject a measure which would really benefit the poor man, and especially the land holder who has no slaves, stood out in bold relief. But notwithstanding the thick fog and deception with which his speech was clothed, occasionally the truth would peep out. Thus it was with his anecdote of the pet lamb It was very dear to its young master, just as ad valorem is to all honest men who understand it, but was surrendered because it was found in a "scabby crowd." Is not correct principle as pure and as valuable in a low crowd as a high one?—in a poor crowd as a rich one? Or, if you please, in a small party as a large one? The debt of the State is very large and is increasing. We must pay the debt or repudiate. The big party, or democrats, made the debt and all honest men in the State should unite to pay it. The land is bound for the debt, or as the Governor says, is mortgaged for it. The land holders are deeply interested in the payment of this debt; and are revolving in their minds HOW it is to be paid. Now, as the "pet lamb," which represents ad valorem, is dear to the people, it should not be rejected simply because it is advocated by a "scabby crowd," but the best means possible should be adopted by the people, regardless of party organizations, for the payment of the debt. Nine-tenths of the people of the State, I verily believe, would vote for an ad valorem tax if they understood it, and were freed from the shackles of party. But there is the tug. A democrat may look at this "pet lamb" and love it with all his heart, but though he shed tears over it, HE and IT must part because it is found in a "scabby crowd." But pray, what sort of a crowd does the democratic party present at this time? Is it a "scabby crowd?" Not at all. It is scattered to the four winds; so that its members cannot be collected into a crowd of any kind, either good, bad, or indifferent. And I do hope that the scattered fragments of the party, whose leaders, (the people being judges) are the most corrupt men that ever had existence—will learn, before the first Thursday in August next, that they are free-men, and bound to no party; and march up to the polls and deposit their votes, independently, for John Pool, who represents the principles of Equal Taxation.

HOMO.

For the "Iredell Express."

Messrs. Editors: There are turning points in the history of individuals and places—when one step in the right direction will secure for them an unbroken stream of prosperity. But if they indulge in a masterly inactivity, or (as the "Romans would express it,") in "otium cum dignitate"—until the favored season is past; they, with ruthless hands and reckless hearts, turn away from themselves and those who come after them—the stream of wealth and the tide of prosperity. When Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, he then turned the point that sealed and fixed his future destiny. The citizens of Iredell, and the people of Statesville are at such a point. Whether the much talked of Rail Road from Charlotte will reach this place, will depend entirely upon the spirit that is manifested and the action that is taken this week. If the Road should be secured to Statesville, there is little doubt but that real estate would soon run up fifty per cent. But if for the want of prompt and united action, the road shou'd fail to come to Statesville, there is little doubt but real estate will run down at least one-half of its present value. The value of property would run down below what would be necessary to secure the road. Let no one who has any property in Town, or any respect for the place, think for a moment of allowing the road to pass. This is of much more importance to the people of Statesville and the county, than Little Ad, Big Ad, or Ad Valorem. Drop every thing rather than let the Road pass. It can be prevented. Let there be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Then the Road will come. Then Statesville and the county will have communicative advantages equal to any inland town and county in this or any other State.

A CITIZEN.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. BRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : JULY 20, 1860.

Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following TERMS, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.

1 copy one year, if paid in advance,	$2 00;
If paid within 3 months,	2 25;
If paid within 6 months,	2 50;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year,	3 00.

Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Justice Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK

FOR THE SENATE.

L. Q. SHARPE, Esq.,

OF IREDELL.

Town Meeting.

The Citizens of Statesville are requested to assemble at the Court House, at 4 O'clock, P. M., on Wednesday next, 18th July; to take into consideration a subject of *vital importance* to the prosperity and welfare of Statesville.

It is desirable that every Citizen would attend.

☞ OUR cotemporary of the Charlotte *Democrat* charges that the *Express* has done Gov. Ellis injustice by announcing that he had withdrawn from the canvass. Our statement was based upon information received from a democratic source, which we supposed was good authority. A gentleman who arrived from the East informed us that it was currently reported on the line of the North Carolina Rail Road, by the employees of the Road, that Gov. Ellis had withdrawn from the canvass and that Mr. Craige would take his place. That Gov. Ellis had appointments to meet Mr. Pool, at subsequent dates, which were being published in the *Express*, had no bearing upon the case; nor any additional appointments.

We told it as 'twas told to us. We deny having done Gov. Ellis any injustice in announcing that he had withdrawn from the canvass; if blame there be it rests upon the shoulders of some of his friends who started the report.

The *Democrat* again charges that Messrs. Smith and Vance left their seats in Congress and returned to North Carolina, to make speeches. But the *Democrat* has not a word of complaint to utter against those members of Congress who left their seats and went to Charleston, to secure, if possible, the nomination of Douglas. For ten days, in the more important part of the session, Congress was left without a quorum to legislate for the welfare of the country, by the absence of democratic members who had gone to Charleston, to save the party and nominate Douglas, if they could.

At that period, it mattered little if Messrs. Smith and Vance were in Washington or at home.

"But the *Express* is entirely mistaken in saying that the *Democrat* was for Douglas about the time of the Charleston Convention. The *Democrat* has been for Douglas as the nominee at no time, and our neighbor in Statesville cannot show that it has."

Charlotte Democrat.

The above is very defiant—it is very much like the assertions which Gov. Ellis is in the practice of making upon the stump; when he thinks, proofs are wanting to refute a bold assertion. But to the point. Here is what the *Democrt* published in its issue of the 5th June:

"Such men, therefore, who belong to the Yancey school, need no one to read them out of the Party. The tree is known by its fruit But Mr. Douglas stands upon different ground, and so far from reading him out of the party, we have never read him any where only where we have found him by his own acts, right upon the question of slavery and in favor of a Constitutional Union."—*Western Democrat.*

Who are meant by "such men?" Those that belong to the "Yancey school,"—the very party which the *Democrat* now supports. "The tree is known by its fruits," By the fruits of disunion of course. "But Mr. Douglas stands on different ground," &c. Read the *Democrat's* article again, and see if, "about the time of the Charleston Convention," he was not "for Douglas," and *opposed* to "such men, therefore, as belong to the Yancey school."

But the *Democrat*, in another article of June 5th, was even more decided and bitter against Yancey and the Seceders. Read the following:

"There is Wm. L Yancey—a man who wants to precipitate the cotton States into a Revolution, and thus dissolve the Union. We condemn his course and disapprove of his schemes now as we did last summer when he made a fiery speech in Charlotte."—*Western Democrat of June 5.*

Now we put the question to every mind. Did not the *Democrat* denounce Yancey and the Seceders, and was he not in "favor of Doug as about the time of the Charleston Convention?"

Will our neighbor not now confess that the *Express* was not "entirely mistaken—was not mistaken at all, in saying that the *Democrat* was "for Douglas about the time of the Charleston Convention?" "We pause for a reply."

A Stingy Governor not Wanted!

The Washington Dispatch speaks in praise of Gov. Ellis' stinginess, and for voting to take away $2,500 that had been given to the Buncombe Turnpike Company. Gov. Ellis may have been stingy to the West, but he has not been parsimonious to the East; for both of which, we suppose, the Dispatch thanks him.

Yes, Gov. Ellis is so stingy, that he refused to give a poor Democrat a dime at Yadkinville, to buy a ginger-cake! This we can prove by a Democrat who heard the refusal. The rejected individual made application, therefore, to Mr. Pool, and had his hunger relieved with a larger sum.

Yes, Gov. Ellis is a stingy man—too stingy to be re-elected Governor of North Carolina. Gov. Ellis is too stingy to have his slaves taxed equal with the land of the poor man, and the labor of the mechanic! The rich man's slaves, he says, should not be taxed as other kinds of property is taxed.

A stingy Governor, at the present time, is below par in the estimation of any, even stingy men—except the Dispatch, we hope. For stinginess is allied to littleness, and that to meanness—it is contemptible in a GOVERNOR! STINGINESS never commenced to build our Railroads, and it would never finish them. The East has her Railroads; the West is wanting hers—but if J. W. Ellis, unfortunately, shall be re-elected, the West will never get another cent for any purpose during his term of office.

Bear it in mind, people of the West, that there are men, in the East who will vote for Ellis, because he is known to be a stingy man.

Mr. Pool at Taylorsville.

Mr. Pool and his competitor addressed the citizens of Alexander, at Taylorsville, Saturday last The company, we learn, was very large, and Mr. Pool made a fine impression upon the minds of his hearers. We regret that we have received no report of his speech for publication. Those who have the best opportunity for knowing, say that Mr. Pool will gain largely upon Gen. Leach's vote in Alexander.

The Harmonious Democracy.

Several Democratic sheets, so called, in North Carolina, are engaged in a cat-fight, that for fierceness—nay, savage brutality—excels any conflict we ever have heard of, in modern or ancient days. Although each party engaged in this war, say unmeritedly hard things of the Opposition—we have forborne publishing what they say of each other. If the half of what they say of each other be true, the two divisions of the leaders of the Democracy of the State, are, without doubt, unmitigated rapscallions, without a particle of honor or honesty in their hearts.

And yet, these are the men who support—all of them—John W. Ellis!—Comment is unnecessary.

Judge Badger's Speech at Statesville.

We find a very correct and full report of Judge Badger's speech at this place, on the 26th ult., in the Salem Press, furnished by a gentleman who was present and took notes We will endeavor to find room for this speech next week.

☞ The Agency of the Bank of North Carolina has commenced business in Statesville, and is prepared to discount notes, bills, and supply Northern exchange.

The Banking-House is the back-building, south of the Simonton House, recently occupied by the Rail Road Company. The Company have removed their office to the rear of the same building.

Be Vigilant!

The election will come off in less than two weeks, and it behooves the friends of Equal Taxation, the friends to the best interests of the State, to be diligent in the great cause which is to equalize the burdens of the people by electing John Pool the next Governor of North Carolina. Let each friend to this great success see his neighbor and reason with him upon the subject—show him the evidence—which may be gathered from any of the documents and newspapers that advocate the measure—that ad valorem is right and proper; that all other modes for raising revenue are unjust and inequitous. Do I—we beseech you—you who are friends to justice and equality in bearing the burdens of the State—devote the short time that remains, to this important duty to your fellow citizens and the State which you love so well.

And on the day of the election, let all other work be laid aside—*for that one day*—and see to it that not one voter, who favors equal taxation, is allowed to stay away from the polls. Send conveyances for all such, as may themselves be unable to go.

Can the *Express* inform us whether or not Mr. Pool endorses BELL and EVERETT?

Charlotte Bulletin.

Mr. Pool *does* endorse BELL and EVERETT, the Union, Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws. The only candidates and the only platform upon which the South can rely, if she would secure her just rights. All other candidates now in the field are sectional—unreliable.

A Corrupt Governor.

It is a well authenticated fact, that Gov. Ellis wrote editorials which were published in his organ at Raleigh, the *Press*, praising *himself* in high terms for the manner in which he had administered the affairs of the State! That was bad enough in all conscience.

But Gov. Ellis has since hit upon a new expedient to increase his popularity, which is nothing less than pardoning Criminals out of prison, where they had been sent upon a fair trial for offences committed against the peace of society, and attempting to take life. The following, which we find communicated to the Raleigh *Register*, speaks for itself:

"Ellis's latest act of folly was committed in Nash County, when he was last there with Mr. Pool, to address the people.

It is known that there are two parties among the Democrats of Nash—the Battle party, and the Taylor party, who are at enmity, the one with the other. Recent publications in the Wilson Ledger sufficiently demonstrate this fact. In August, 1859, at Nashville, the week of County Court, several of the Battles, and one Thomas Benton Tisdale, made a murderous assault on Dr. Taylor, the last and present candidate for the Senate against L. N. B Battle, Esq., in which Dr. T. was severely beaten, and wounded with a knife, in the neck, on his back and on his head. Tisdale used a butcher's knife on the occasion, and either cut or struck Taylor when he was lying helpless on the ground.

At the Spring Term of Nash Superior Court, Tisdale was put upon his trial, convicted and sentenced by Judge Sanders to sixty days imprisonment. It was subsequently remitted to thirty days. Tisdale went into jail, remained there a few days, the door was left open, (or as some say the padlock on the outside broken off) and he made his escape.

The *Governor* went to Nashville on his electioneering mission, a petition was presented to him, and he pardoned the offender. On hearing of this at Wilson, Judge Sanders was indignant, and said: "If Ellis has turned Tisdale out of jail he ought to be locked up in his place." A prominent democratic lawyer said, he would not have had the Governor to have done the deed for *five hundred dollars.* Ellis said, when remonstrated with, that "he had lost several hundred votes in Nash at the last election, and he must get them back in some way." How was he to do this by liberating Tisdale? The Arringtons and Battles voted for McRae. *They are now all for Ellis!*

These are the means resorted to by the present Governor of North Carolina to make votes. He delivers the jail that he may win over the friends of the jail birds."

Mr. Breckinridge and His Southern Supporters.

Our cotemporary, the Charlotte *Bulletin*, has opposed the pretensions of Stephen A. Douglas, with as much ability as any journal in the country, because of Douglas' "Squatter Sovereignty" principles, which are deadly hostile to the rights of the South in the Territories. The *Bulletin* has given Douglas no quarter, and he deserved none. But where do we find the *Bulletin* now? Advocating the claims of John C. Breckinridge, a man who, by his public speeches, the only criterion we have by which to judge Douglas, is the counterpart of Douglas in the more odious features of his squatter sovereignty doctrine. Can our cotemporary be aware, and the journals that have taken the same side, that Breckinridge has made use of such language as the reader will find quoted in the following extracts which were copied from speeches delivered by Mr. Breckinridge on various occasions? Here is what the Presidential candidate of the Seceders uttered upon a momentous subject only a few short years ago:

Breckinridge's Endorsation of Squatter Sovereignty.

The Memphis *Appeal* (Dem.) proves that Breckinridge endorsed in 1854 the Squatter Sovereiguty heresy of Judge Douglas. We copy the article of the "*Appeal*," with the comments of the Richmond *Whig:*

"But it may be said that Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas differ in their views with regard to the powers of the territorial legislature, and the time when the people of a Territory may settle the question of slavery for themselves. Mr. Breckinridge also meets this point and disposes of it satisfactorily. In the *Congressional Globe*, vol 29, page 141, will be found the following passage:

"It is contended on one hand, upon the idea of the equality of the States under the Constitution and their common property in the territories, that the citizens of the slaveholding States may remove to them with slaves, and that the local legislature cannot rightfully exclude slavery while in the territorial condition; but it is conceded that the people may establish or prohibit when they come to exercise the power of a sovereign State; on the other hand it is said that slavery, being in derogation of common right, can exist only by force of positive law; and it is denied that the Constitution furnishes this law, for the territories; and it is further claimed that the local legislature may establish or exclude it any time after government is organized. As both parties appeal to the Constitution, and base their respective arguments on opposite constructions of that instrument, the bill wisely refuses to make a question for judicial construction the subject of legislative conflict and properly refers it to the tribunal created by the Constitution itself for the very purpose of deciding "all cases in law and equity" arising under it."

"There is the doctrine of Breckinridge, which is identically with the doctrine of Douglas. Breckinridge is against the seceders' doctrine of "protection to slavery" in the Territories, and is for leaving the whole question of slavery to the decision of the "*inhabitants*" of the Territories! Thus it appears that the principle-loving Seceders—the advocates of "protection to slavery" in the Territories, and the mortal haters of Squatter Sovereighty—have nominated a candidate for the Presidency, who is out-and-out against "protection to slavery" in the Territories, and who is as much a Squatter Sovereignty man as Stephen A. Douglas himself! Was there ever so disgusting a display of inconsistency and insincerity on the part of any set of men on earth before?—What are honest people to think of such singular and hypocritical conduct?"

And again:

'Mr Breckinridge, in a speech made at the battle field of Tippecanoe, in 1856, said:'

"*I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery!* nor with any to prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question of its existence with them for themselves!" The speaker continued:

"I happened to be in Congress when the Nebraska bill passed, and gave it my voice and vote, and because it did what it did, viz: It acknowledged *the right of the people of the Territory to settle the question for themselves!* and not because I supposed what I do not now believe, that it legislated slavery into the Territory. The Democratic party is not a pro slavery party."

Did Douglas ever offer any language stronger than the foregoing, opposed to the rights of the South? Indeed, so strong is the language used by Mr. Breckinridge to declare his principles upon the question of carrying slavery into the territories, that no one can possibly be mistaken in his meaning. Says he—"*I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery.*" "*I acknowledge the right of the people to settle the question for themselves!*"

Such sentiments go as far as any freesoiler can go—not excepting Seward himself—in opposition to the rights of the South. And yet there are many *Southern* journals, engaged in advocating the claims of Mr. Breckinridge to the Presidency as a sound man, and our friend of the *Bulletin*—the champion for southern-rights—is among them!

Mr. Buchanan—who sided with *Lincoln* (the present freesoil condidate) against Douglas, a few years ago, in Illinois, is for Breckinridge; Mr. Buchanan well knows that in supporting Breckinridge, against Douglas, he is *now* rendering aid to *Lincoln* quite as efficiently as if he were to openly avow and use his influence for the candidate of the Republicans. Mr. Buchanan, no doubt, prefers Lincoln as his first choice; but Breckinridge would answer, if perchance he might get elected. The President supported Lincoln a year or so ago, with all the power of his situation, as one who was avowedly an enemy to the South; and he is now supporting Breckinridge, in like manner—who said: "*I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery!*" "*The Democratic party is not a pro slavery party.*" &c.

We ask the reader to ponder the speeches of Mr. Breckinridge and compare them with the speeches of Douglas and Lincoln—and then say if there be any difference between them insomuch as the rights of the South are concerned?

Victor C. Barringer's Address to the People of Cabarrus and Stanly Counties.

We invite the especial attention of the reader to the perusal of the above named address, which will be found on our first page. It is a capital treatise on ad valorem, and is as applicable to the people of other counties as to citizens of Cabarrus and Stanly. Mr. Barringer is one of our first men, whose head is as clear as his heart is pure and patriotic.

Read also, "Ad Valorem Explained by Questions and Answers;" which, like the address, reaches the understanding and deals in plain truths.

Messrs. Pool and Ellis at Newton.

The candidates for Governor addressed the people at Newton, Friday last. The day was cool and pleasant, and we learn the crowd was very large. Gov. Ellis opened the debate. His harangue was dry and threadbare, and he excited no enthusiasm among the honest Dutch Democracy of Catawba; who, are as little inclined as any people in the world, to oppose what is right between men—especially will they not oppose equal taxation. A Dutchman likes his party, but he loves JUSTICE more, and his mind, when aroused, will grasp a subject like a giant and scatter error as chaff before the wind. The Dutch are good thinkers—good philosophers—good citizens, and invariably just men. Their confidence is enduring until it is abused, and then woe be to the traitor.

Mr. Pool followed in a clear, logical and truthful expose of ad valorem, which received the frequent applause of the large multitude. We have heard his address spoken of by Democrats, who were present, in the highest terms. The impression which Mr. Pool has made upon the minds of the people of Catawba, by his visit to the County, will be felt sensibly in the coming election. The candidates were courteous towards each other, and no incident occurred to mar the proceedings of the day.

Concord Female College.

We have been requested to state, that the next session of this institution will open August 1st., under the auspices of REV. S. C. MILLEN, President, and a corps of able Professors. Rev. Mr. Millen, late of South Carolina, was well known in this section a few years ago for a devout and able minister of the Gospel; he is a distinguished scholar, and possesses the brightest qualifications for the important station which he has been engaged by the trustees to fill. The College, we have no doubt, will attain to a high degree of prosperity under the efficient administration of Mr. Millen and those ladies and gentlemen who will be associated with him, each of whom has been chosen with a peculiar regard to eminent qualifications.

The domestic department will be placed under the management of Mrs. Millen, a lady whose careful attention to the health and general welfare of the young ladies will ever be exerted in their behalf.

Statesville Male Academy.

C. M. & J. B. ANDREWS, *Principals.*

On reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Prof. J. B. Andrews has associated with his brother, Prof. C. M. Andrews, and that the management of the Statesville Male Academy will in future be conducted under their joint proprietorship. Mr. C. M. Andrews, for several years, had conducted an institution of learning of the first class in the southern portion of the State, and occupies the first rank as an instructor of youth in all the branches composing a thorough education. The united abilities of two such competent instructors and disciplinarians, as the Messrs. Andrews, must place the Statesville Male Academy upon an equality with the best Colleges in the South, and ensure the institution a fair share of public patronage. Ample arrangements will be made to instruct any number of students in the institution, and board can be had in the family of one of the Principals, and in the community, upon reasonable terms.

To Correspondents.

We have on hand several communications, which will appear so soon as the election is over. Till then, our columns must be devoted to the cause of Equal Taxation, which is paramount to all other subjects.

Benefit of Using Phosphate of Lime upon Poor Land.

One day last week, we visited the farm of Mr. T. H. McRorie, a mile or two from town, on purpose to see what a fine crop of wheat, oats and corn, *poor land* would produce when aided by a little phosphate of lime as a fertiliser or stimulant. Mr. McRorie had enclosed and cultivated some exhausted old fields—the poorest—on purpose to test the benefit of this fertiliser. The wheat and oats which have been harvested, are of the best; no finer, we will venture to say, have been grown in any locality this year, in any southern State. The corn, which was planted also upon poor land, is the most promising.

Let our farmers profit by this piece of information, those who have poor land, and supply themselves with phosphate of lime, for the next crop. Now is the time when it should be purchased—because it can be had cheaper than at any other time—the freight being least.

We understand that Mr. McRorie designs keeping a supply of the article at his store, which will be sold at a very moderate price to the farmers in the county and others who may desire to raise good crops upon poor lands. Our farmers need no more remove from their comfortable homes to new countries; their old worn-out lands—the cast-off old fields—will produce equal to the rich prairies of the west, under the application of small quantities of phosphate of lime.

Difficulty between Messrs. Pool & Ellis.

We have received (says the Raleigh Register, of the 11th instant) the following card in explanation of a difficulty which occurred at Hendersonville between Messrs. Pool and Ellis:

We were present at the discussion at Hendersonville on this day, between Gov. Ellis and John Pool, in which a personal difficulty occurred, and to prevent misrepresentation of the circumstances, we deem it a duty to the public to make a brief statement of facts. Mr. Pool in his opening speech stated, that it had been reported, that he was in favor of *freeing everything, the cops, &c., &c.* That his competitor did not say so himself, but only argued so, from the platform of Mr. Pool's party, and Mr. Pool went on to remark, that anybody who charged him with being in favor of advocating this thing, told a lie, and he authorised every person present to say he said so.

Gov. Ellis, when he came to reply to this part of Mr. Pool's address, charged Mr. Pool with using such language as he would not have used in a rich man's parlor. Mr. Pool, in his rejoinder to this remark, said he did not know any other language which should be used, when such a charge was made, and he would not hesitate to use such language in a rich man's parlor or anywhere else, when it became necessary. Gov. Ellis rose from his seat in excited and menacing manner, and said Mr. Pool was using language unbecoming a gentleman. Mr. Pool replied by saying you are no gentleman, whereupon Gov. Ellis made at him, with his right hand extended, which Mr. Pool caught with his left hand and drew back his right hand to strike, when a gentleman caught Mr. Pool's right arm and prevented the blow—Mr. Pool being at the time standing at the judge's seat, and Gov. Ellis standing before the clerk's desk, with the judge's bench (three feet high) between them—when friends interposed and Mr. Pool went on with his remarks and repeated the same thing in the same language as before, and said that Gov. Ellis's conduct was unbecoming the Governor of the State of North Carolina. That if he felt agrieved at any remark of his, this was not the place or the time or the manner to adjust such difficulties. That Gov. Ellis knew who he is, and that he was responsible to him or any other gentleman for any offense given, and he was ready to settle such matters at any time and in any way. That the Governor had not chosen the usual mode recognised by gentlemen to settle such matters. Mr. Pool remarked, that he did not wish his friends to become excited, or take any part in the matter; that he could settle it himself. Gov. Ellis said Mr. Pool's remark to his friends was gratuitous, and that he was Governor of the State and could not fight. Mr. Pool replied that the law forbid every body from fighting, and the matter closed.

JOHN McLAIN,
WILLIAM PATTON,
A. MILLER,
A. H. JONES,
A. J. McBRYER,
T. W. TAYLOR,
L. S. GASM,
H. D. LEE,
F. C. BYERS,
SAM'L. C. BRYSON,
S. P. BRITTAIN,
J. Y. BRYSON.

Hendersonville, July 2, 1860.

Bell and Everett in Alabama.

The State Convention of the Constitutional Union party met at Selma on the 28th. Over two hundred delegates were in attendance, representing all parts of the State, and the highest degree of enthusiasm prevailed.

A full Electoral Ticket was nominated and the Convention merged into an immense Mass Meeting, Col. Isaac Croom presiding.

Every degree of confidence is now entertained in the success of the Bell and Everett ticket.

A SURE CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Move out West, get the swamp ague and it will shake the ache and teeth out of your head in twenty minutes.

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Vermin.

"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.*
"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Bed-Bug Exterminator.*
"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.*

PREPARED IMMEDIATELY

Rats—Roaches—Mice—Moths—Cockroaches—Bed Bugs—Ants—Moths—Mosquitoes—Fleas—Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., &c.—in short, every form and species of

VERMIN.

10 Years established in New York City—used by the City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.—the City Hotels, "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c.—and by people on their private families.

☞ Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.
☞ Wholesale Dealers in all the large Cities and Towns.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of spurious imitations.
☞ $1.00 Sample Boxes sent by Mail.
☞ Address orders—or for "Circulars to Dealers" to HENRY R. COSTAR, Proprietor, Depot, 482 BROADWAY, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) N. Y.

Sold by
E. J. BECKERT,
Statesville, N. C.

May 18, '60. 3d 3mo.

STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

C. M. & J. B. ANDREWS, *Principals.*

THE FIFTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1860.

The Principals having devoted several years to teaching, in separate Schools, have associated themselves, believing, that by so doing, they will afford superior advantages to Parents and Guardians, who wish to obtain for their sons and wards, instruction in the various branches taught in CLASSICAL and ENGLISH Schools; and hope that the marked success and liberal patronage, attending their former efforts will be continued to them, in their united capacity.

In connection with all the usual instruction in a Classical School, there will be daily exercise in Tactics and Drill.

LOCALITY.—The School is situated at Statesville, a moral, healthy and flourishing Town, immediately on the Western N. C. R. R. Trains arriving daily from Salisbury and Morganton.

Parents, who may prefer boarding their sons and wards with the Principals, can do so by making immediate application.

Communications should be addressed to C. M. & J. B. Andrews, Statesville, N. C.

Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,
Statesville, N. C.

Receives monthly the French, English and American Fashions. 30:3m'ly

STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

C. M. & J. B. Andrews, *Principals.*

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1860.

For particulars address the Principals, and see circular. July 20:3m'f

GROVER & BAKER'S
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE,
FOR PLANTERS' USE.

The very great success of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine throughout the Southern States has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that their endeavors to make a RELIABLE machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be as represented. That we manufacture and sell the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use; and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the Southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE;

a machine that will sew the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field. It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to work it, and keep it in order. In ordinary wear, the machine can not get out of repair, and should last many years—being constructed with especial care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

What Southern People Say:

"Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than three years, and do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Robert Waddicombe, Washington.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Mrs. W. H. Rittenhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden, N. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equaled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any negro of common understanding can manage it. Mine has been used exclusively by a negro servant about six months, and has never been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Moultrie, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine. We have used one more than six months, and it is all that it is represented to be. It is not only a convenience but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. F. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Lutitia B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.*

"I think your machine by far the best in use. It can be adapted from the finest fabrics to the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and led to an acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. B. Clemson, Claymont, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines for twelve months, I do not hesitate to express my entire satisfaction with it. It has never been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any other."—*Mrs. Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would advise any person to purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Simon Stone, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope ere long to see one in every family."—*J. L. Walker, Merrit's Bridge, S. C.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practicable, easily kept in order, and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailor's shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. A. Brown & Co., Columbus, Geo.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been in use in my family for several months and has given entire satisfaction. It does not get out of order, rarely breaks needles or thread, or gives trouble or delay in its management.—Its simplicity of construction, and the ease and facility with which it can be used constitute a part of its numerous chief excellencies."—*Col. Hines Holt, Columbus, Ga.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, has performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring, and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerseys, lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of its use, for three times the cost of it."—*Hon. Judge McGuire, Monroe, La.*

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine four years. It has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them: all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—*Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.*

"After only ten minutes' instruction, I found it so very simple that I ordered one sent to the steamer, and from that day, I have had more real happiness and leisure than you can imagine. My negro girl, Kate, who is only thirteen years old, works the machine perfectly, and has made up clothing enough on it to clothe fifty negroes."—*C. F. Davidson, Bolivar Co., Miss.*

"About three years ago, I purchased one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, with which I am entirely satisfied and it has never been out of order, or given me any trouble since."—*Mrs. E. Weeks, Port Gibson, Miss.*

"I bought one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines two years since. It has done the entire sewing for my plantation, for white and black, in a superior style, during that time, and never required any repair, and continues to sew as well as when first purchased."—*R. A. Baker, Chicot Co., Ark.*

"I take great pleasure in saying, that I have had one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in constant use in my family for about two years, and it has given entire satisfaction, and in my opinion is the best machine I have ever seen."—*E. F. Beauchamp, West Liberty, Texas.*

"It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to that of many others, in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. One of their machines has been in constant use in my family for nearly three years, giving entire satisfaction, never having required the slightest repair in that time."—*A. C. Blount, Pensacola, Fla.*

Offices of Exhibition and Sale:

495 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond; 249 King Street, Charleston; 41 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 94 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; 124, North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P Stoveall, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas. Agencies will be found in most of the cities and towns of the South. july 20:33:1y

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized and requested to announce **Richard M. Allison** as a candidate for the Commons.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE A. B. F. GAITHER, Esq., as the Opposition Candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.
June 8, 1860. 27-tf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE A. K. SIMONTON, Esq. as the Opposition Candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next Legislature,
June 8, 1860. 27-tf

We are authorised to announce **WM. F. Wasson,** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Iredell county, at the ensuing election.

For Sale.

MY FARM of **305 ACRES,** one half timbered, 4 miles North of Statesville and 2 miles S. W. of Bethany church on Rockford Road. It is adapted to the growth of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. There is on it a

Dwelling House,

negro houses, tobacco barns, &c.,—is level, well watered and very healthy. For terms apply on the premises.
July 20:33:tf R. H. HILL.

Markets

Statesville Market—July 20, 1860.

Bacon	10	@0 12	Feathers	0 35	@0 40
Beef	0 4½	@0 5½	Flour	5 00	@5 50
Beeswax	0 25	@0 30	Flaxseed	1 00	
Butter	0 15	@0 18	Hides, dry		0 15
Coffee	0 14	@0 16½	Green		0 06
Candles,			Lard	0 11	@0 12
Tallow		0 20	Linseed oil	0 30	@0 35
Adaman-			Molasses	0 40	@0 65
tine	0 30	@0 35	Nails	0 06	@0 07
Corn	0 73	@0 75	Peas	0 65	@0 75
Chickens	0 10	@0 12	Rags	0 03	
Dried Apples,			Rice	0 06	
peeled		0 00	Salt	2 00	@2 25
Dried Peaches,			Sugar	0 10	@0 12
peeled		0 10	Loaf	0 16	@0 18
unpeeled		0 03½	Tallow	0 10	@0 12
Eggs, doz	0 8 10		Wheat	1 10	@1 15

Charlotte Market—July 16, 1860.

Bacon,			Rye	0 00	@0 00
Hams ℔	0 13½	@0 00	Peas	0 00	@0 00
Sides	0 11	@0 11¾	Beans,		
Hog	0 11½	@0 12	white	0 00	
Beeswax	0 25	@0 00	Oats	0 00	@0 00
Butter	0 15	@0 00	Meal	0 85	@0 00
Candles,			Hides,		
Adaman-			Dry	0 12	@0 12½
tine	0 25	@0 30	Green	0 06	@0 06½
Sperm	0 40		Iron,		
Coffee,			Comm.	0 04	@0 05
Rio	0 14	@0 16⅔	Rolled	0 05	@0 05½
Laguira	0 17	@0 20	Lard	0 13	@0 00
Java	0 00	@0 20	Molasses,		
Cotton,			N. O.	0 70	@0 75
Fair to			Su. Ho.	0 00	@0 00
good	0 09	@0 09¼	W. I.	0 00	@0 40
Ordin to			Nails	0 05	@0 06
mid.	0 05	@0 07	Salt, sck.	1 50	@0 00
Flour,			Spirits,		
Ex sup.			Ryewh	0 75	@0 00
in bbls	6 25	@0 00	N. C.	0 55	@0 60
In bags	3 37½	@	Ap. Br.	0 00	@0 75
Superfi.	3 00	@0 00	Peach	1 00	@1 50
Fine	2 50	@0 00	Sugars,		
Grain,			N. Orl.	0 10	@0 12½
Wheat	1 30	@1 35	Loaf	0 15	@0 00
Corn	0 92	@0 00			

Salisbury Market—July 17, 1860.

Apples,			Molasses,		
Dried	0 50	@1 00	Cuba	0 34	@0 45
Bacon	0 10	@0 11½	N. Orl.	0 60	@0 65
Beeswax	0 20	@0 25	Musco.	0 45	@0 50
Candles,			Nails cut	0 05	@0 06
Adaman-			Oats	0 40	@0 45
tine	0 23	@0 30	Oils,		
Coffee,			Tanners	0 50	@0 00
Rio	0 12½	@0 16	Rags, ℔	0 2½	
Java	0 17	@0 22½	Salt, sck.	1 85	@1 90
Cotton	0 09	@0 10	Sugar,		
Corn	0 75	@0 80	Brown	0 07	@0 10
" Meal	0 75	@0 80	Crush	0 12	@0 15
Feathers	0 30	@0 35	Clar.	0 11	@0 12
Flour,			Tallow	0 10	@0 12
℔ bbl.	5 80	@6 00	Wheat,		
℔ sack	2 80	@3 00	White	1 25	@1 30
Iron, bar	0 05		Red	1 10	@1 25
Lard	0 12	@0 12½	Wool	0 25	@0 30

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT THE Court House in Statesville on Tuesday of the Superior Court in October, if not sold privately before that time, a valuable tract of LAND containing 210 acres, 140 of which are well timbered, the whole lying in Iredell county on the Sherrill Ford Road, eleven miles from Statesville. There is a good Dwelling House on the land and all necessary out-houses For further information apply to Richard Fulom on the place, or to the subscriber at Oaklawn P. O., Cabarrus county. Terms made to suit purchasers.
July 10, 1860. 9t.32. J. S. KIRKSEY.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE next Term will commence August 15. The entire expense varies from $138 to $158 per annum; in the Preparatory, from $108 to $144. Our arrangements for about two hundred students, are inferior to none in the country. For Western Carolina, the location of Trinity is specially favorable.
B. CRAVEN, President.
July 13, 32:1m

HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

HIDE, OIL,
AND
LEATHER STORE.

D. **KIRKPATRICK & SONS,** No. 31, S. Third street, *Between Market and Chestnut streets,* PHILADELPHIA,

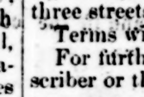
HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools *At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms*

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE, FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his **DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,** in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.
W. S. TATE.
March 16, 1860.-tf.

MARBLE YARD
IN
Statesville, N. C.

ANY PERSON wishing

Tomb-Stones, MONUMENTS,
or anything in the
MARBLE LINE,

will please Call on me I bought for **cash**—and will *sell low for Cash, or Country Produce* at market price.
JOHN L. LYONS.
Statesville, June 15, '60 28:3m

BALTIMORE
Montgomery Wheat Fans!

WE have received a few of these

SUPERIOR WHEAT FANS,

which will be sold at the FACTORY PRICES, Freight ($5 50) added, if immediate application is made.
May 18, 1860. 24,tf. E. B. DRAKE & SON.

Two-Horse Wagon
FOR SALE.

For sale, a TWO-HORSE WAGGON, new.
may 11th 23 J. S. MILLER.

THRESHING MACHINES

The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of WHEELER, MILLICK & CO.'S *CELEBRATED*

THRESHING MACHINES,

which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.

A one horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.

Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro', or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

Persons desirous to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.

For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph co., N.C.
JOHN B. TROY.
March 2 1860 13tjuly

M'LEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she will continue to keep open the above house for the accommodation of the travelling community, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are ample for Boarders and Travelers; with good Stables and careful Ostlers for horses, and the best provender to feed on. Her Table will be supplied with the best the country affords.—Charges moderate.
MARTHA McLEAN.
July 6, '60:tf 31

Negroes Wanted!

THE Subscriber wishes to buy **15** or **20** likely

YOUNG NEGROES,

for which he will pay the highest *cash price.* Persons desirous of selling will please address me either at Statesville or Liberty Hill, Iredell county.
31:tf R. M. JOHNSON.

Pocket-Book Lost!

I LOST, last Fall, in Statesville or Salisbury, my Pocket-Book containing the following notes: any information will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. The book was a large one, with 12 pockets, such as merchants are in the habit of using.

T A Miller, Jan 2, 1856, $12 14; R M Parks, Jan 1, 1856, $14 50; W P Stalings, April 17, 1848, $31 35; J H Thompson, March 5, 1853, $41; Dr J Snow, Feb 25, 1857, $2 2 57; J A Smith, Dec 18, 1857, $29 89; J R Williams, Nov 29, '56 $18; R Gullett, Dec 18, '56, $33 60; J S Grant, May 17, '58, $122 77; Joseph Howie, March 1, '58, $33 05; R C Burton, Dec 10, '55, $60; A R Laurence, May 20, '58 $44 60; W H Long, August 23, '53, $10; P C Carlton, Feb 12, '55, $21; W A Locke, Dec 6 '55, $15; T B Cook, August 6, '58, $63 75; J I Shaver, date not recollected, $42 50;

Several notes that I cannot now recollect. Leave word with C. A. Carlton, at Statesville, Wm. Rowzee, at Salisbury or the Subscriber at Carolina City. W. B. GRANT.
July 6, 31:4t*

State of North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY.

Martha A. Vannoy, vs: Abraham McL. Vannoy. } In Equity. 1860. Spring Term.

In this case it is ordered by the Court that the Defendant, Abraham McL. Vannoy appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for Wilkes county, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday of September next, to answer the bill of the Plantiff, Martha M. Vannoy, else the Court will proceed to hear and decide said case exparte, and enter up judgment accordingly. To be published for six successive weeks in the Iredell Express. JAMES CALLOWAY, C.M.E.
June 2, 1860 31:6w $5

United Baptist INSTITUTE.

THE 10th Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of JULY, under the charge, as heretofore, of H. T. BURKE as Principal, assisted by Mr. W. R. JONES.

The School is in a flourishing condition, the location retired and healthy. Students are requested to attend at the opening of the Session. TERMS OF TUITION.

Elementary Branches	$10
English Grammar, Geography, Algebra, etc.	12
Latin, Greek, Surveying, etc	15
Contingent fee	1

Board, including everything except lights, $8.00 per month.
H. T. BURKE.
Taylorsville, June 18, '60 30:4t

VALUABLE LAND
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY of AUGUST Court next, in Statesville,

112 Acres of WOOD-LAND.

Said land is situated on the Mocksville road, between Fourth and Fifth Creeks, in Iredell county—about 9 miles from Statesville; well timbered and abundance of good water upon it. Terms will be liberal and made known on day of sale. GEORGE RIME.
30:ts

T. H. McRorie,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Sole Agent for the sale of W. WHITELOCK & CO'S

SUPER-PHOSPATE OF LIME.

This Fertilizer is admirably adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and vegetable productions of this country, and improves the land for future cultivation.

Orders Solicited.

29'60tf

WM. C. LORD,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.

WILL Practice and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba Counties. Office in the corner of Cowan's Building opposite the Book Store.
June 22, '60. 29:tf

LAND FOR SALE.

ON the 30th day of July next I will sell at Public Sale, the Tract of Land on which Lebitious Gaither, deceased, formerly lived, containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of good BOTTOM; the Upland is good, lies well, and the Wood Land is well Timbered. About half of said land is Cleared and in Cultivation. Lying on Big Rocky Creek, about 1½ miles East of Olin and 12 miles North East of Statesville.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell EIGHT SHARES OF STOCK in the Western Extension, together with Wheat, Oats, Corn, Hay, Growing Crop of Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, one Road Wagon and Harness, one Buggy, Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.
D. B. GAITHER, Ex'r. of L. Gaither, Dec'd.
June 16, 1860.

Persons Indebted to the above dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims against said dec'd. will please present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their collection. D. B. GAITHER, Ex.
June 16, 1860. 29:5t.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
MALE AND FEMALE.

The next Session will begin Wednesday, July 11, 1860. Olin is in the midst of a quiet and religious community, where temptations to vice are exceedingly few. It can be easily reached from Statesville. In point of health, morality and economy, Olin is a remarkable village. The instruction is designed to be *thorough and practical.*

Miss S. E. PURVIS is eminently qualified for the position she holds in the Female Department. Its being a mixed School is a recommendation to those who understand our system of government. The School-rooms are very large and comfortable. The Literary Societies have nicely furnished halls and libraries. A good education can here be obtained at low terms, and with *very little risk to the morals.*

Board, including washing, fuel, etc., from $7.50 to $8.00. Tuition from $6.50 to $20.00. Music $20. Contingent fee $1.00, no extra charges. Tuition and fee payable *in advance.*
A. H. MERRITT, A. M.,
Olin, Iredell co., N. C. 29 Principal.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR
SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his very valuable TRACT OF LAND for sale, lying on the waters of the South Yadkin River, 1¼ miles from Olin, adjoining the lands of John Cochran, N. D. Tomlin, Esq., and others: containing THREE HUNDRED AND 82 AND A HALF ACRES, about TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES of which is Superior Wood Land. The balance has grown up with pine timber that is valuable for building &c., and the land profitable to cultivate. The whole tract lays as level as any tract north of the South Yadkin, and perhaps the best body of wood-land in Iredell County. There is the wall of a house on it, and a great many rails. The Tract is well watered with good springs and branches that afford some good bottom land. Also, the tract on which I live is for sale, it contains about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of good land, and all necessary buildings for a tract of that size. Come and see the subscriber 7 miles north of Statesville near the Jonesville Road, and one mile from Bethany Church and Ebenezer Academy. I am determined to sell, if I can.
JOSEPH ALLISON.
June 18, 1860. 22:3m.

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Lines in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law concerning Pensions, and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1.00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 22, 1860. 29:6m.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:
CONTAINING
SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS.
BY
PROFESSOR HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1 00.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
John E. Potter, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
June 22 '60:6m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices His stock of

DRY GOODS

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

HATS & CAPS,
and
BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

SOLE LEATHER
and
SADDLES

is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

DISTRIBUTED

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

FOR NOTHING

has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

AT FRANKFORD'S,
Salisbury, N. C.
June 8, 1860. 27:tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Firm of FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER, having been dissolved, we the undersigned have associated ourselves together under the Firm of

FOARD & HOOKER,

for the purpose of continuing the former business at the same place. We are thankful to our friends and customers for past favors and hope by a *CORRECT, ENERGETIC and PROMPT* system of doing business to merit and receive an increased patronage. We shall be able to furnish

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Negro Clothing, Farming Tools,

Guano, Plaster, Lime,

North Carolina Flour, Corn, Hay, Fish, Cypress Shingles, &c., &c.,

at as low prices as any other house in Eastern North Carolina.

Having our own Vessels, Wharf, Drays, etc., we will pay particular attention to the **Forwarding and Commission Business.**

We will also make liberal cash advances on Consignments. JNO. F. FOARD, O. HOOKER.
Newbern, N. C., may 29, 1860 28:3m

NOTICE.

HHVING taken Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOSEPH D. COWAN, deceased, all persons who may be indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and SAVE COST.
M. H. BRANDON, Administrator.
May 23, '60.-26.2mo.

ALSO:

ALL persons having Claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
M. H. BRANDON, Adm'r.
May 23, '60.-26.2mo.

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE OPENED in the STORE formerly occupied by Messrs. J. F. ALEXANDER & CO., a Splendid Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

of all Descriptions; consisting of

Staple & Fancy
Dry Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, MEDICINES & JEWELRY;

and many other articles too tedious to mention; to all of which we respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general. Call and see us and we are sure you will be satisfied both in Price and Goods, as we are sure that we cannot be undersold by any one.

All kinds of Country Produce taken at the very highest Market Price.
J. RINTELS & CO.
JACOB RINTELS. ISAAC WALLACE. LEWIS ELIAS.
Statesville, may 25, 1860tf

5000 LBS of the Best Country BACON for Sale.

SIMONTON HOUSE.
Statesville, N. C.
A. D. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The

TABLE

will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.

A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.
A. D. MOORE,
Statesville, Feb 17 60 Proprietor.

HELPER'S HOTEL,
AT
DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just completed a good, large and comfortable Hotel and Boarding House at this place, where all who may wish can find good accommodation.

—ALSO,—

I offer for sale a House and Lot at this place, nicely located and suitable for a small family. H. P. HELPER.
June 15 '60 *5w28

Grand Opening
OF
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
At the NEW CASH STORE of
WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.;

Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful **SILKS, TISSUES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, FRENCH CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, & CALICOES**

A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of Mantillas, Shawls and Mantelets; Fine Bonnets, and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses

SHOES AND GAITERS.

A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.

A Splendid Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. HATS, CAPS, and the Best BOOTS & SHOES always kept on hand.

A very large assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Sadlery and Jewelry;

and many other articles to numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

Come one, come All to the NEW CASH STORE of
WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.
March 9, 1860. tf next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I will dispose of my Stock of

Fancy & Staple
DRY GOODS
TO
Cash Buyers

at **12 1-2** per cent. on **New York Cost.**

I have a good Assortment of DRY GOODS and many other articles bought as low as any other house in the place. Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE, for all who wish to invest their capital and receive dividends of

25 *to* 30 *per cent.*

in advance on investments.

To those of our Customers who have

Book Accounts,

we will continue to supply at a Small advance. Call and Examine.
WM. S. CASON.
April 27:3m

DRESS MAKING IN STATESVILLE.
MRS. J. A. VANNOY,
Fashionable Dress Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Statesville and the country generally, that she has just received the latest

French, English and American

Spring Dress Fashions, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. She will after this date be in regular monthly receipt of the latest Paris, London and New York Fashions of direct importation; nothing will be spared hereafter to keep the Ladies of this vicinity as well posted in everything pertaining to the fashions as they are in any City in the Union.

Mrs. Vannoy takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of the town and country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and hopes by strict attention to business and an adherence to her old rule, in warranting all work done by her, to share a continuance of the same.

Mrs. V. will be in receipt of the earliest Summer Fashions as soon as they are out.
JULIA A. VANNOY.
April 27 60:21:tf

MORGAN
AND
BLACK HAWK
STOCK.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

"BLACK-HAWK,"

will stand the present season, at ROWAN-MILLS, **Thursdays**—STATESVILLE, **Fridays,** in each week; will be let at $10 a visit; $15 the season; $20 to insure. All due care will be taken, but not responsible for accidents.

BLACK-HAWK was raised in Canada, sired by a **Morgan Horse,** dam a Canadian mare; is six years old; sixteen-hands high, and jet-black; having all the points of the genuine stock. For further particulars, see hand-bills. O. G. FOARD.
May 4 22:tf

HOUSES and LOTS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, offers for sale in the town of Statesville, a good

Two-Story Store House

and Lot, the House 30 X 40 feet, two-stories high, Ware Room 12 X 40 feet, Counting and Bed room, two fire places. A good bargain can be had and possession at any time, by applying to the subscriber.

I have, also, a good

Dwelling House and Lot

to Sell or Rent, the lot contains 5 acres, the House is newly painted outside and in, a good Kitchen and all necessary out buildings, and a well of good water on the lot.

Any person wishing a desirable residence in this place, will do well to call soon and examine the property.
JOS. W. STOCKTON.
Statesville, Feb 13, 1860 11:tf

WHEAT!
WANTED
10,000 BUSHELS
OF GOOD WHEAT!

FOR which the HIGHEST market price will be paid—IN CASH.
JOS. W. STOCKTON.
Statesville, Feb. 21, 1860. 12-tf.

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED, AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.
O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 18, 1859. 40-tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by S. J. Rickert, Statesville. King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

JUST RECEIVED!

50 Sacks Salt,
Fresh Clover Seed and
Orchard Grass Seed

at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
Feb 17 60 11:tf

First Experience.

A very intelligent Irishman tells the following incident of his experience in America:

I came to this country several years ago, and, as soon as I arrived, hired out to a gentleman who farmed a few acres. He showed me over the premises, the stables, the cow, and where the corn, hay, oats, &c., were kept, and then sent me in to my supper. After supper he said to me:

"James, you may feed the cow, and give her corn in the ear."

I went out and walked about; what could he mean? Had I understood him? I scratched my head, then resolved I would inquire again; so I went into the library where my master was writing very busily, and he answered without looking up:

"I thought I told you to give the cow some corn in the ear."

I went out more puzzled than ever. What sort of an animal must this Yankee cow be?

I examined her mouth and ears. The teeth were good, and the ears like those of kine in the old country.

Dripping with sweat I entered my master's presence once more.

"Please sir, you bid me give the cow some corn in the ear, but didn't you mean the mouth?"

He looked at me a moment and then burst into such a convulsion of laughter that I made for the stable as fast as my feet could take me, thinking I was in the service of a crazy man.

Deep River Copper.

We learn that there has recently been considerable stir in regard to the copper mines known to exist in the Deep River country, not far from Haywood, and that offers to purchase at high figures have been made, although no trade has yet been concluded. It is understood that these deposits of copper ore are very valuable and extensive.—[Wilmington Journal.

Killed Him Off.

Buchanan and his tools have killed off Douglas, there can be no mistake about that, but in doing so they have killed off the Democratic party. It can never know another victory, and the Democratic people may thank the present administration and its stool pigeons, who hold and who have in many instances disgraced the federal offices, for it. Every attempt that will be made from this on to harmonize the party will only tend to make the wreck more complete, and the election in November will show the world how complete has been its self-destruction.—[Newbern Progress.]

All Squatters.—A bad Crowd Generally.

The Augusta Constitutionalist—which all acknowledge to be well posted in democratic opinions—says that Breckinridge 'stands side-by-side with Douglas' on the subject of non-intervention, and that Joe Lane is 'the father of Squatter Sovereignty.'

Now, our argument from these premises is, that *neither* of the tickets is entitled to the support of the honest voters of Georgia. It is evident that Bell is the only real Anti-Squatter Sovereignty candidate in the field. If the Anti-Douglas Democrats are sincere in the war they have been waging against the Squatters, Mr. Bell is the only man whom they can consistently support.

Advertisements.

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us—and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest!

Wholesale and Retail.

LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.

January, 27, 1860

MADE for SERVICE!

LADIES'

FINE BOOTS & GAITER,

ALSO

COMMON SHOES:

Manufactured by J. SHELLY, Thomasville, North Carolina. Also,

MEN'S SHOES,

Manufactured by C. M. & G LINES, Thomasville, North Carolina. For sale by

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, February 17, 1860 11:tf

C. M. & G. LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,

SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP

BROGANS,

AND

OXFORD TIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

Thomasville,..............N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at

A Moderate Price.

march 16'60 15:1y

J. SHELLY,

MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FINE SHOES

BOOTS & GAITERS,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale

Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mr16'60:15:1y

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 9h. 15m. A. M.
Departs daily at 1h. 45m. P. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily, (except Sunday) 2 30 P. M.
Departs, " " 9 25 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Tuesdays and Thurdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Wednesdays, at 3 P. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Thursdays, at 8 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 5 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Fridays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Tuesdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgement guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billous Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

S. J. RICKERT

Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy 5000 Bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, 5000 Sacks of Prime Flour for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

January 13 '60 6:tf

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.

Statesville, dec 23. 59 3-tf

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS,

PHARMACEUTICAL

Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S DRUG STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Nov 1, '59. 14-tf

GOod Fresh **CLOVER SEED** and **ORCHARD GRASS SEED**, for Sale by J. W. STOCKTON.

KEROSENE LAMP OIL, A Superior article for sale by

mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON &Co

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO *Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire**, on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,

11-tf Agent.

North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,

Alamance County, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Ma hines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationary.

These Machines will be manufactured with the improvement of Cast Steel Journals and Composition boxes for the Cylinders which will reduce the friction 15 per cent, with very small advance on former Prices.

SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers*, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Grist and Saw Mill irons of every description, Cutting Machines, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines and all kinds of Castings and Machine Work

made to order, at Short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
PERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

March 2, 1860 13:tf

Charlotte and Lincolnton MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDDY,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,

which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. C. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

august 26 '59 38:tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

BOONE'S BOOT and SHOE *EMPORIUM.*

Charlotte, N. C.,

WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for	$1 25
The very best Brogans at	1 50
Single soled " . . .	1 00

A GREAT SAVING

In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pair of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

☞ LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots

Boone has cheap Brogans.

Boone has good Brogans.

Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips

Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips.

Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips.

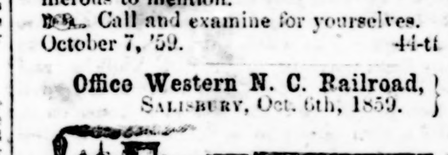
Boone has Gents' fine double-soled water proof Boots, cheap.

Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

October 7, '59. 44-tf

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
SALISBURY, Oct. 6th, 1859.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND ATER FRIDAY, THE 7TH inst., a Train of cars will leave Salisbury daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.00 a. m., carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba river, when it will be met by comfortable and commodious four-horse Coaches which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch.

Returning the train will leave Catawba river at 2 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the Western Coaches and reach Salisbury at 4.20 in time to connect with the N. C. mail train going South.

On the banks of the Catawba the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion is prepared to entertain the traveling public. The Trains will run according to the following

SCHEDULE:

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Salisbury,	- 8.00 -	Third Creek,	- 8.45
Third Creek,	- 8.50 -	Statesville,	- 9.25
Statesville,	- 9.35 -	Catawba River,	10.20

RETURNING,

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Catawba River,	2.00 -	Statesville,	- 2.45
Statesville,	- 2.55 -	Third Creek,	- 3.35
Third Creek,	- 3.40 -	Salisbury,	- 4.20

JAMES C. TURNER,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Salisbury, June 12. 29tf

THE UNION,

ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,

Philadelphia.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURchased the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offer inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half-dime to all places of interest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

☞ Terms $1.50 per day.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r.

August 19, 1859. 1y-37

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be "*the best Family Paper in the South*,"—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga

LIVERY STABLE.

Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.

Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

Notice.

HAVING sold out my Shoe Shop, I now desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made out—those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Longer indulgence *will* not be given. I will still be found at my old stand and ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS.

January 13 '60 6:tf

THE CELEBRATED JACK,

"CROCKET,"

WILL stand the ensuing season at his Stable, in the

Town of Statesville, N.C.

See Bills. T. M. YOUNG.

March 9, 60 14:tf

SALT! SALT!

LARGE Seamless Sacks—Cheaper than ever. 10:tf J. W. STOCKTON.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

THE Iredell Express JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

WILSON & NEWHARD,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, with his Fall stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, &c.,

Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and carefully examine his stock at his store, next door to Bell, Rickert & Co.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS, and JOBBING of all kinds strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers; and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.

W. R. WILSON. A. R. NEWHARD.

Statesville, Oct. 7 1859. 44-3m

5 SILVER MEDALS. 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

155 *North High Street,*

Baltimore, Md.

Inventors and Manufacturers of their

DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,

CELEBRATED

For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INformation of Farmers and the trade that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from $10 to $15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusuallly full of

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,

every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is $34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., ex-Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
Baltimore, Md.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. Time will be allowed, if required.

July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

H. C. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,

Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops*, and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED **ITALIAN** OR **AMERICAN MARBLE.**

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

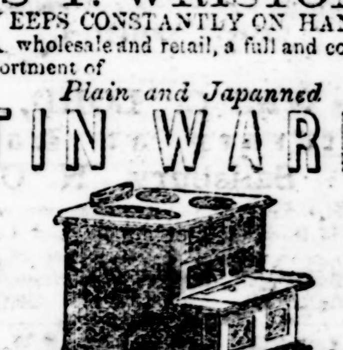
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

S T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!



which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,

ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,

WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Seneka Root, Dry.*

500 *lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

sept 30. 43-tf

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanichal execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting Intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore useful, citizens! who have eyes but *read* not and whose information, peahaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb-animals.

If those who subscribe for and read Newspapers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant, neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immoralities which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government,—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "EXPRESS" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a heeding ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, } Established { COSMO T. MACKENZIE.
GEO. M. MACKENZIE, } IN 1825. { COLIN B. MACKENZIE.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

COACH TRIMMINGS

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE, TRUNK, AND HARNESS TRIMMINGS.

No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, North Side,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE OF the best, largest, newest and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings, and Saddlery Hardware, of any importing house in the United States. We are constantly getting up

"SOMETHING NEW,"

and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, to which market, one of our firm pays frequent visits on business for the house. In connection with our Saddlery Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Work in the country.

To cash buyers and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements. We invite all classes of dealers visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock: Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Blankets, Tufts, Hames, Stirrups, Tacks, Web, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Ornaments, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axles, Turned Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk locks, Patent Canvass, Bent Felloes, Shafts, Buggy Bars and Bows, Knobs, Axle Clips, Screws, Turned Bolts, Spring Boxes, Files, Hinges, Door Heads, Cloths, Damask Fringes, Alpacas, Cotalines, Carpet, Tassels, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Dash Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Props and Rivets, Shaft Sockets, Pole Yokes, Sun Silks, Plush, Turned Swingle Trees, 5th Wheels, Shoe Threads, Oil Carpets, Saddlers' Silk and Threads, Moss Deer's Hair, Glue, Curled Hair, English and French Heads and Reins, Horse Blankets, Kerseys, Sand Paper, Halter, Breeching, Tug and Trace Chains, Shaft Couplings, Buggy Sticks, Snaffles, Mullins and Curb Bits, Trunk Rivets, Clout Nails, Wrought and Malleable Pad Plates, Ivory Head Nails and Knobs, Smith's Case Hardened Axles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, Carved Carriage Parts and Seats, Four Qualities of Coach Varnish, Mackenzies' Pat. 5th Wheel, &c.

Also, Pope's Self Adjusting Pads, Spencer's Patent Gig Trees, Victoria Trees, Taylor and Deitzes' Patent Hames, North's Jenny Lind Trees, and Agents for Holley's Patent Iron Hubs and Axles combined: Smith's Fly Nets, &c. "Mackenzie's Patent Gig Trees," and all other new Patents out.

☞ Goods not in our line of any kind, will be purchased to fill orders for our customers for Cash with a charge of 5 per cent. commission.

N. B. Our Springs are all made of English Steel. Our Silver American HAMES are of our own make and plate.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, we remain your friends,

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

TERMS: Heavy Leather, 4 months, 4 per cent. off cash. Hardward, 6 months, 5 per cent. off cash. Settlement by note or draft. [August 5, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia*. A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*.—It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* 45

MANSION HOTEL,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM ROWZEE.

May 29, 1858. 6

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.
January.							**July.**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
February.							**August.**						
			1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	16	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	14	25
26	27	28	29				26	27	28	29	30	31	
March.							**Septem.**						
				1	2	3							1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30						
April.							**October**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	57
29	30						28	29	30	31			
May.							**Novem.**						
		1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31			25	26	27	28	29	30	
June.							**Decem.**						
					1	2							1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					

Professional Cards.

DR. H. KELLY

Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DRS. DEAN & BELL,

HAVING associated themselves in the **Practice of Medicine,** offer their services to the public. When desired, the services of BOTH will be rendered Without extra charge.

Office—two doors west of the "Iredell Express" Office. Oct. 28. 47tf

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.

HAVING located myself at the late residence of JOHN CLARK, near Sherrell's Ford, and about ten miles Southwest of Statesville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.

T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.

Jan 27 60 8:1y

HAYNE DAVIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '53.

Business Cards.

W. H. WYATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

SPRAGUE BRO'S

Wholesale and Retail GROCERS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

sept 23, 1859. 41-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!

THE Subscriber manufactures and has

LINSEED OIL

of the first Quality for sale. He will also pay the highest market price, in Cash, for **Flaxseed.**

Address me at Newton, N. C.

MOSES RAYMER,

25:1y 6 miles north of Newton.

HENDERSON & ENNIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS MEDICINES,

And Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,

FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared

To Do All Kinds of Work

formerly done at the Establishment.

All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.

Feb. 27. 13-tf

Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **5000 lbs. Sole Leather**, some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes; also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins,** which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON.

January 1, 1859. 1y